ANGEY PROTEST OF THE BRITISH LION.

BRAVE RESISTANCE OF THE CUB.

## A VICTORY WHICH DESTROYS

MANHOOD OF A NATION ASSERTED

GROWTH AND ACTS OF A CENTURY.

CENTENARY RETROSPECTION. GATHERING OF THE GRANDCHILDREN.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

AND SUBURBS CROWDED.

DISTINGUISHED PARTICIPANTS.

BURLESQUE OF ANTIQUES AND HORRIBLES.

GORGEOUS MILITARY DISPLAY.

A FOUR-HOUR PROCESSION.

FLOQUENT CRATION OF GENERAL DEVENS.

THE BATTLE POUGHT OVER AGAIN.

TRIBUTES TO ITS BRAVE HEROES.

KNOWLTON, STARK AND POMROY.

BRITISH REGULARS TWICE REPULSED.

PLEDGES OF FUTURE FRATERNITY.

THE OLD THIRTEEN ONCE MORE A UNIT.

THE BLOODY CHASM HEALED UP.

CELEBRATIONS IN OTHER PLACES.

NEW ENGLANDERS IN WASHINGTON.

NATIONAL PROGRESS OF A CENTURY. Exercises in Philadelphia, Allentown

and Elsewhere - Scenes, Incidents the States-A Bay Well Spent and Long to be

Opening of the Centennial. Boston, June 17.—Centennial day dawned aus-piciously for the monster recognition of the event that had such an important bearing on the for-mation and destinies of the Republic. Bells were rung and salutes fired in cities and tewns within Hill, and the air resounded with the general re-joicing in a manner that awoke the sleepers, whether they would er not. The first sensation of

an organization that has kept up an irregular existence ever since that battle took significance as an event worthy of commemoration. At 5 o'clock the mock pageant began to wind its slow length through the crowded streets of Bunker Hill precinet, the bands purposely performing out of tune to add to the merriment occasioned by the laugh-able developments as they gradually unfolded themselves to the gaze of the anticipatory be-holders. Every form of the possible and impossithe year were carricatured.

The Beecher scandal, the Woodhull principles,

and other subjects of a semi-public nature proand other subjects of a semi-public nature pro-vided fruitful sources of mirth. Politics, national, State and city, were drawn upon to an enliven-ing extent. The procession, which was headed by a buriseque band of blondes, was three quar-ters of an hour passing a given point, proved the most satisfactory, as well as the largest of the kind ever witnessed here.

of Knights Templar, escorted by De Molay Commandery, of Boston, visited the monument grounds early in the forenoon as the guests of the Cocur-de-Lion Commandery, of Charlestown. The occasion was significant as a heartfelt remion of representative bodies of the South and North on soil sacred to the nation. The speeches on the site of the redoubt where the patriots were entrenched were worthy of the eminent gentlemen who made them, those of the Virginians being particularly expressive of the prevailing sentiment of "Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THE HEAUTIFUL ACT
of the Fifth Maryland regiment, in florally decorating the graves of those killed at Bunker Hill,
was alieded to in the remarks as the most graceful tribute that has been paid to the memory of
the patriots. The visiting commanderies breakinsted with the members of Cour-de-Lion Counmandery, and dined with the members of St.
Andrew's Lodge, of which Gen. Warres was a
member, at its rooms on the site of Old Green
Dragon tavern, on New Washington and Union
streets.

The first feature of marked interest in the city

THE GRAND REVIEW
by Gov. Gaston, and invited guests of State and
city, of the entire body of the military, home and
visiting, at the State House.

Major General B. F. Butler commanded, and
the display of nearly ten thousand troops, seven
thousand of which were Massachusetts regiments,
was very fine. The visiting bodies from New
York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut and
Rhode Island were especially complimented for
their correct military bearing, and the home
troops sculitted themselves beyond the hopes of
their most sanguine supporters. The formation of

was a work of great magnitude, and hardly a creet of any account was without its section of pageant in preparation during the entire medium. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and

no vehicles were allowed in them during the enno venicies were allowed in them during the en-tire day.

At one o'clock the line was complete, and the long march for Bunker Hill negan in good form over one of the finest-decorated routes ever seen in the country. Following the strong police guard, headed by Chief Savage in person, came the 4th hattalion of infantry as excurt to the chief marzhal, General Francis A. Osborn, whose finely-mounted staff were the observed of all others. others.

Then came the First company of cadets of this city, the body guard of Gov. Wm. Gaston, who assumed command of the troops. Me was greeted everywhere with enthusiasm. The Second company of cadets of Salem was the body guard of

MAJOR GENERAL R. P. BUTLER, to command of the Massachusetts militia, whose characteristic appearance and readiness to acknowledge the recognitions of the populace kept him in constant response to greetings along the entire route. The Second brigade had the right, and was led off by the 8th regiment, which in 1861 joined with the 7th regiment of New York in opening the road to Washington.

The 6th regiment, which lost several men in its passage through Baltimore in 1861, came next, making a fine appearance, followed by the 2d battery and unattached cavalry. Then came the 1st brigade, comprising the 9th regiment, 3d regiment, 1st regiment, 2d battalion of infantry, (colored, 1st regiment of artillery, and eavalry battallion. The 3d brigade consisted of the 2d regiment, 10th regiment and 5th artillery. Then came the MAJOR GENERAL B. P. BUTLER,

in a division. The 7th New York regiment, with its precision in marching and wheeling, was the first to appear, and received rounds of applaines at every point. The greeting was a perfect ovation.

The 1st Pennsylvania, in its strongly contrasting uniform and beavy marching order, closely followed by the 2d Pennsylvania, in light order, was warmly welcomed, the tattered battle-flag borne in the ranks of the latterreceiving respectful recognitions. Smaller bodies, including the Washington Grays, of Philadelphia; State Fencilles, of Philadelphia; Light Infantry, of Washington, and Philadelphia City Troop, won marked demonstrations for their unique outlits and excellent bearing. The 5th Maryland infantry closed up handsomely the left of this division, and demonstrations of approval of their two days' stay in the city were rapturously repeated.

Two companies of the 5th United States artillery acted as escort to the division which comprised the city and State government, with their respective guests, which also included the mayors of Philadelphia, Wilmington, (Del.,) Galveston, Wilmington, (N. C.,) Alderman Mackey, of Charleston, besides guests from the Philadelphia Centennial Commission, and Vice President Wilson, foreign ministers, General Sherman, Senators Houtwell and Dawes, the Governors of the New England States, of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Michigan, and other dignitaries. A division, comprising civio and semi-military organizations, came next.

The greatest interest was manifested in the veteran division, as it contained all old organiza-The 1st Pennsylvania, in its strongly contrast-

The greatest interest was manifested in the The greatest interest was manifested in the veteran division, as it contained all old organizations, including the ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody appeared desirons of showing the warmest attention. The organizations of thirdivision nearly all antedate the Revolution. Immediately following were guests to whom Bestonians desired

of revived brotherhood. The Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. Cu, and Norfolk Artillery Hiues, of Norfolk, Va.

The recognition all along the route, from their entrance into Columbus aronus to their withdrawal with other veteran organizations at Haymarket square, was one continuous ovation, and but for change of position in line from the advertised programme the demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted progress of the division, so anxious were the people to tender them the hand of fellowship. The celebrated Eutaw battle flag, borne in the ranks of the Charlestonians, rendered their identity when abreast of the multitude unmistakable, however, and the public expressions were of the heartiest

and the public expressions were of the heartiest description.

The Norfolk B'uss made a very fine appearance with their field pleces and horses that were secured for them upon their arrival.

The public mind was not only given expression to by word of mouth, but in the mottoes exhibited in the decorations of many private dwellings and stores, and the ex-Confederates can have but one idea of the feelings of the Northern community toward them.

was composed of various military organizations, cadet corps, &c. The sixth division comprised the Grand Army of the Republic, American Machanies and Knights of Pythias. The seventh consisted of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The eight, composed of Catholis tetal abstinctore societies, trades unions, &c., formed the last division of the Ancient Catholist Catholis

FRILOW-CITIZENS: In plous and patriotic com-memoration of the great deed which one hundred years ago was done on this immortal field, in deep

thankfulness for the blessings which have been showered upon us as a people with so lavish a hand, in the earnest hope that the liberty guarded and sustained by the sanctions of law which the valor of our fathers won for us, and which we hold to-day in solemn trust, may be transmitted to onlies generations, we have guardent to day in endless generations, we have gathered to-day in this countless throng, representing in its assem-blage every portion of our common country. A welcome, cordial, generous and heartfelt, to each

relation of massachuserts.

Finder of massachuserts.

In 1775 Massachusetts was the most populous but one, or perhaps two, of the Colonies, and, by the unity of her people, the most powerful and warlike of any. She has seen, notwithstanding her own vast increase in population and wealth, although a great State has since been takes from what were shem her borders, her relative pestion change; but she has seen with admiration and not with envy, with pride and satisfaction and not with mean realousy, the growth of States broader, richer and fairer than she can hope to be. Whatever changes may have come, her spirit has not changed, her voice has not altered. Then, singled out from the Colonies to be first subdued and punished, as she lifted her head in stern defense of her ancient liberty, in proud defiance of those who would oppress her, demanding her own great right of local self-government, she calle upon her sister Colonies for a union that should secure and maintain the rights of all. So to-day she demands for all others every right which she asks for herself, and she calls upon all for that cordial and general obedience which she is ready to render to the Constitution which has unit ed them forever.

It was to be expected as the controversy between Great Britain and her Colonies moved on from the proposed passage of the Stamp Act in 174, and asilts inevitable tendency developed that its weight should be thrown in the first instance upon New England and her chief towns and colony. The Colonies differed in some important respects in the manner in which they had been sottled and in the character of their people. To some there was nothing distasted in a monarchical government as such, if it had been wisely and liberally administered, but Now England remembered always the race from which she spring and why her fathers had crossed the sea. Others had come from a love of adventure, from the hope of wealth, from a desire to test the fortunes of a new world, but for none of these things had her founders left the pleas

is one of the definite steps which mark the progress of the American Revolution. It was not the resistance only of those who will not submit to be oppressed; it was the result of a distinctly aggressive movement on the part of those who elaim the right to levy and maintain armies. The deeds of brave men are their true culogy, and from a caim contemplation of them we may draw an inspiration and encouragement greater than could be derived from labored argument or carefally-studies reflection.

Lexington and Concord had been immediately followed by the gathering of the military of New England for the siege of Boston, where Gage now reinforced by Clinton and Burgoyne was compelled to rest, sheltered by the cannon of the ships of war, in command of the garrison of a beleaguered town. The force by which he was thus surrounded was an irregular one, sprung from the arder and enthusiasm of the people, which far exceeded the means in their power, nor had it any distinctly recognized commander, for while a precedence was accorded to Gen. Ward, en account of his seniority, and because more than twe thirds of those assembled were Massachusetts men, as no Colony could claim authority over another, it was an army of allies, the troops of each Colony being commanded by its own efficers, while all the general officers formed a council of war.

blessing of God upon their then unknown and dangerous expedition.

It was nine o'clock in the evening as the detachments with Prescott at their head moved from Cambridge. On arriving at Charistown a consultation was held, in which it is believed that Putasm and perhaps Pomroy joined, and it was determined to fortify Breed's Hill, not then known by the distinctive name it has since borne. Connected with Bunker Bill by a high ridge, these two eminences might not improperly be considered as peaks of the same hill, and for the purpose of annoyance to the British at Boston Breed's Hill was better adapted.

Together they traverse a large portion of the

peninsula of Charlestown, which, connected to the mainland by a narrow neck, and broadening as it approaches Boston, is washed on the northern side by the Mystic and on the eastern and southern by the Charles river. As the line of retreat to the neck, which was the only approach, was long, Breed's Hill could not be safely held, however, without fortifying Bunker Hill also. At midnight

without fortifying Bunker Hill also. At midnight THE WORK ON THE REDOURT BEGAN, and at dawn the entrenchments, as they were discovered by the British fleet in Charles river, which opened upon them at once, were about six feet high. Weil sheltered within them the men, under a terrific cannonade from the ships and floating batteries, sided by a battery on Copp's Hill, opposite, continued to labor at the works until about eisren o'clock, when they were substantially finished. At about this time General Putnam resched the field, and recommended that the estrenching tools be sent to Bunker Hill, where he directed the throwing up of a breastwork, which, in the confusion of the day, was never completed.

work, which, in the confusion of the day, was never completed.

Oppressed by their severe labor, the terrific heat, and their want of water and provisions, some urged upon Freetott that he should send to General Ward that they might be relieved, but this he reselutely refused, saying that the men who had raised the works were best able to defend them. At Cambridge, however, much anxiety prevailed, and General Ward, who was of opinion that General Gage must attack at once, and would make his principal attack at cambridge, was unwilling to weaken the main army until his intentions should be developed, but yielding partially to the energetic remonstrances of the Comwould make his principal attack at Cambridge, was unwilling to weaken the main army until his intentions should be developed, but yielding partially to the energetic remonstrances of the Committee of Satety through Mr. Richard Devens, consented to order to Charlestown the regiments of Stark and Read, which were under his control. When the news of the actual landing of the British arrived at Cambridge a considerable body of Massachusetts troops were ordered toward Charlestown, while Gen. Putnam ordered forward those of Connecticut. Of all these, however, comparatively few reached the line before the action was decided. Many never reached Charlestown at all: others delayed at Prospect Hill, appailed at the tremendous fire with which the British swept the Neck, while others came no further than Bunker Hill. Gen. Pomeroy, of Northampton, was there, and Warren also was in the redoubt. The enthusiam with which he is received indicates at once the inspiration and encouragement that the men all feel in that gallant presence, but when Prescott offers him the command, he having three days before been appointed a major general by the Provincial Congress, he declines it, saying "I came as a volunteer to serve under you, and shall be happy to learn from a soldier of your experience."

The Peninnus, where the struggle was to take place, was in full view across the calm waters of the harbor, and of the Charles and Mystic rivers, whose banks were lined with people, who with mournful and anxious hearts awaited the issue, while each house-top in the town was covered with each serve and the same with Reports.

From Copp's Hill Gen. Grage, with Burgoyne and Clinton, surrounded by troops, ready themselves to move at an instant's warning, watches the enset of his forces. The champions are not unworthy of the arena in which they stand. To fhose who love the pomp and circumstance of war, the British troops present a spleadid array. The brilliant light finshes back from the scarlet uniforms, the showy equipments, the glittering arms, and as they move there is seen the effect of that discipline whose object is to put at the disposal of the one who commands the strength and courage of the thousands whom he leads. They are of the best and most tried troops of the British army, and some of the regiments have won distinguished honor on the battle-fields of Europe, in the same wars in which the Colonies had n hearty and generous support of the British

was calimated by Content washington men.

Thay were characterized by a look of firm determination to defend the cause which they leit was just. There was no uniformity of dress or quipment, however, each having furnished himself with whatever he found at hand. They were only uniform in courage and steadfastness of purpose. The British, on the contrary, are fally uniformed, armed, equipped and disciplined. They are all alike.

the head of als regiment, from washington that "that it would have been an honor to any country."

Gen. Putnam, an officer of tried courage and of energetic character, has come to share in the danger of the assault, now that it is evidently approaching, and is everywhere along this portion of the line inspiring, encouraging and sustaining the men. All these, like Pomroy, are veteran soldiers who have served in the wars with France, and her savage allies, sade wars with France, and her savage allies, sade wars with France of the expedition which has fortified Breed's Hill. He has himself zerved in the provincial forces of Massachusetts, under the British flag, and that so bravely that he has been refered a commission in the regular army, but has preferred the life of a farmer and magistrate in field diesex. His large and extensive influence he has given to the patriotic cause, and has been recognized from the first as one of those men qualified to command. Powerful in person, with an easy humor which has cheered and inspired with confidence all who are around him, he waits, with a calmness and courage that will not fall him in the most desperate moments. The issue, the hour that he has expected, has come, and the gage of battle so boldly thrown down by the erection of the redoubt has been lifted.

gage of battle so boldly thrown down by the crection of the redoubt has been lifted.

As the British army moved to the attack it was in two wings, the first arranged directly to assail the redoubt and led by Pigot, while the other, commanded by General Howe in person, was divided into two distinct columns, one of which composed of light infantry was clere to the bank of the river, and intended to turn the extreme left af our line, and with the column in frent of the rail fence to drive the Americans from their position and cut off the retreat of those in the redoubt.

In the opinion of General Burgoyne, General Howels "arrangements were soldier-like and perfect," but the conduct of the battle does not in a military point deserve such high commendation. It was clearly an error on the part of General Howe to divide his forces and make two points of attack instead of one, and an equal error to move up and depley his columns to fire, in which his troops were at obvious disadvantage from their want of protection, instead of making an assault without firing. He had failed also to recognise the weak point in the line between the breastwork and the rail fence, safer to carry than any other point, and if carried, more certain to involve the whole American force. He had sluggishly permitted the exection of the formidable field work of the rail fence, the whole of which had been constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the Peninsula, nor when constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the Peninsula, nor when constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the Peninsula, nor when constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the Peninsula, nor when constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the Peninsula, nor when control, it could have been enfliaded and the force there disloged at once.

The ATLACK AND REPULSE.

As the British are seen to advance, the orders

by a fleating battery or gunboat stationed in the Mystic river, both of which were within his control, it could have been enfiladed and the force there disloged at once.

THE ATTACK AND REPULSE.

As the British are seen to advance, the orders are renewed along the whole American line, in a hundred different forms, not to fire until the enemy are within ton or twelve rods, and then to wait for the word, to use their skill as marksmen and to make every shot tell. For, although those at the entrenohments and rall fence act without immediate concert, the scarcity of powder and the fact that they are without bayonets, and can rely only upon their builets, is known to all. It had been intended to cover the movement of the British by a discharge of artillery, but the balls were, by some mistake of the ordnance officer, found too large for the guns, and afterwards, when loaded with grape, it was found impossible to draw them through the miry ground, so that they afforded, in the first assault, no substantial assistance. The forces of Pigot moved slowly forward, impeded by the heavy knapsacks they had been encumbered with, and by the fences which divided the fields, and continued to fire as they thus advanced.

As they got within gun shot, although their fire had done but little camage, eur men could not entirely restrain their impatience, but, as some fired. Prescott sternly rebuting the disorder, appealed to their confidence in him, and some of his officers, springing upon the parapet, kieved up the guns that rested upon it, that they might be sure to wait. This efficient remonstrance had its effect, and the enemy were within ten or twelve rods of the eastern front of the breastwarks when the voice of Prescott uttered the words, for which every ear was listening, and the stream of free broke irom his line, which, by its terrible carnage, ehecked at once the advance. The situating lines were old troops and well led; it was at once mernly returned, but they did not rush on, and in a few moments wavering and etagering un

hastens from the lines, his object being to forward reinforcements, and to arrange, if possible, a new line of defense at Bunker Hill, properly so-called, where all was in confusion, the men who had reached there being for the most entirely disor-

where all was in contained, the men who had resched there being for the most entirely disorganized.

The horror of the bloody field is now heightened by the burning of the prosperous town of Charlestown. Complaining of the annoyance which the sharp shooters posted along its edges gave to his treops upon the extreme left, Gen. Howe has requested that it be fired, which is done by the cannon from Copp's Hill. As the enemy advanced to the second assault, their fire is more effective. At the redoubt, Golonels Buckminster, Brewer and Nixon are wounded, Major Moore mortally. No general result is produced, and again they reach the distance prescribed, the fire of the Americans, directed simultaneously along the whole length of the line, alike of the redoubt and breastwork as well as the rail fence, is even more destructive than before. Standing the first shock the enemy continue to advance and fire still, but against se rapid and effective a wave as they now receive, it is impossible to hold their ground, and although their officers, themselves the worst sufferers, are seen frantically summonling them to their duty, all is in vain; THEY ARE SWEPT BACK IN COMPLETE CONFUSION

along by the current of the retrest rather than directs it.

This time the repulse was terrific. "In front of our works," says Prescott, "the ground was covered with the killed and wounded, many of them within a few yards," while before the rail fence "the dead," in the homely phrase of Stark, "lay thick as sheep in a fold." Disorder reigned in the British ranks; to stay the rout was for the moment impossible, as many of the companies had en irely lost their officers and for a short time it seemed that they could not raily again. Had there been a reserve of fresh troops now to advance, which there might have been had it been possible to organize the scattered detachments which had already reached Bunker's Hill, or even proper support and reinforcement, the conflict would have ended by a victory so complete that perhaps it would have been accepted as putting an end to the British power in America.

THIRD ASSAULT.

THIRD ASSAULT.
Before the third assault some reinforcements Before the third assault some reinforcements reached the rail fence, especially three Connecticut companies, under Major Durkee, and a portion of Gardner's regiment from Middlesex, the colonel of which was killed during the engagement. A part of this regiment was detained by Futnam on his proposed work at Bunker Hill. The company of Josiah Harris, of Charlestown, took its post at the extreme left of our line at the rail fence, and won for their native town the honor, when the retreat commenced, of being the last to leave the Held.

To the redoubt and brasstwork no reinforcements came, and although the degrammed and remarkable man who conducted its defence may well have been disappointed at this failure, no word of discouragement escaped his lips.

No supplies of powder have been received, and there are not in his whole command fifty bayon ets, so that if the fire shall slacken and the enemy force their way through it, resistance is impossible. No man has over three rounds of ammunition, and many only two, and when a few artillers cartridges are discovered the average.

unition, and many only two, and when a few tillery cartridges are discovered the powder in em is distributed, with the injunction that not kernel shall be wasted. THE LOSS OF THE REDOUBT.

The discipline of the British army was now drawn upon. The men threw off the knapsacks and prepared for another and more daring assault. Their pride was touched at being repulsed twice by raw, undisciplined recraits. Gen. Howe began to get desperate. He feels that his own reputation and that of the soldiers he commands, is ruined forever if they sustain defeat at the hands of a band of half-armed rastics. Victory itself will now be attended with mortification enough after such severe repulses and such terrible lesses. From the other side of the river, General Clinton has seen the discomiture, and, bringing some reinforcements, comes to sid him in rallying his men. Howe has seen, too what Clinton has also observed, the error of the former disposition of his force, and that the weak point of the American line is between the breastwork and the THE LOSS OF THE REDOUBT.

rail fence.

Towards this and against the redoubt and breastwork he now arranges his next attack. Cannon are brought to bear so as to rake the inside of the breatwork and, making a demonstration only against the rail fence that may obeek any movement upon the flank of his troops, he divides them into three columns. The two at the left are commanded respectively by Clinton and Pigot, while the right he leads in person. They are to assault together. Clinton upon the left, at the southeastern angle, and Pigot upon the eastern front of the redoubt, while Howe's own force is to earry the breastwork and, striking between are to assault together, Clinton upon the left, at the southeastern angle, and Pigot upon the eastern front of the redoubt, while Howe's own force is to carry the breastwork and, striking between it and the rail fence, bar the way of retreat. Against this formidable atray no other preparation could be made by Prescott than to place at the angles of his redoubt the few bayonets at his disposal, and to direct that he man should frountil the enemy were within twenty yards.

The fire of the Ritish artillery now rendered effective sweeps inside of the breast-work, and, no longer tenable, its defenders crowd within the redoubt. Again the voice of Prescott is heard as the attacking columns approach and are now only twenty yards distant, giving the order to fire. So teiling and deadly is the discharge that the front ranks are almost prostrated by it, but at the fire slackens the British columns which have wavered for an instant more steadily on without returning it. Almost simultaneously upon the three points which are exposed to the assault the enemy reach the little earth work which so much brave blood has been spent to hold and to gain, and while they are now so near that its sides already cover them, its commander, determined to maintain it to the last extremity, orders those of his mee who have no bayonets to retire to the rear and fire upon the enemy as they mount the parapet. Those who first ascend are shot down as they scale the works. In a few moments, however, the redoubt is half filled by the storming columns.

As the enemy are closing about the redoubt. If the force is to be extricated from capture, the word to retreat must be given, and reluctantly the brave lips which have spoken only the words of cheer and encouragement atter it at lagt. As ear force, they come between the two columns which have turned the breastwork, and thesoutheastern angle of the redoubt. These are, however, too much arbausted to use the boyonet effectually, and all are so mingled together that for a few moments longer, and they defe

well attests the price at which the nominal victory has been obtained.

The loss of the British, according to Gen. Gage's account, was, in killed and wounded, one thousand and fifty-four, and it was generally believed that this was understated by him. There was inducement enough to do this, for so disastrous was his dispatch felt to be that the Government heeliated to give it to the public until forced to do so by the taunts of those who had opposed the war and the nesthed by which it had been provoked. Sir William Howe seemed to have borne that day a charmed life, for while ten officers of his staff were among the killed and wounded, he had oscaped substantially uninjured. His white silk stockings draggled with the crimson stain efthe grass, wet with the blood of his men, attested that he had kept the promise made to them on the beach—that he should ask no man to go further than he was prepared to lead.

On the American side the loss as reported by the committee of asfety was in killed and wounded 449, by far the larger part of these casualties occurring in the capture of the redoubt, and after the retreat commenced. Prescott, who in the hours that had passed since he left Cambridge, had done for the independence of his country work that the greatest might well be satisfied with doing in a life time, was unhurt, but as the retreat commenced, had fallen Warrers, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored.

THE EFFECUS OF THE BATTLE.

ree, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored.

THE REFECTS OF THE BATTLE.

Tested by the simple rale that whoever holds or gains the ground feught for wins the victory, the battle was, of course, at its close a defeat for the provincial forces, but it was a defeat that carried, and deserved to carry, with it all the moral consequences of a victory. As General Burgoyne gazed from Copp's Hill on the scene which he so graphically describes in a letter to Lord Stanley he was saddened, he says, "by the reflection that a defeat would be, perhaps, the loss of the British empire in America;" but although in his eyes a ulctory, it was one which equally marked the loss of that empire. The lesson drawn from it was the same both in Europe and America. "England," wrote Franklin, "has lest her colonies forever," and Washington, as he listened with intense interest to the narrative, renewed his expressions of confidence in final victory. In England the news was received with mortification and actorishment.

From his eyes the scales seemed to have fallen

or connessee in man victory. In England tannews was received with mortification and actonshment.

From his eyes the scales seemed to have fallen
at last, and, closely beleaguered still, even after
the victory he claimed, he acknowledged that the
people of New England were not the "despicable
rabble they had been sometimes represented,"
and recognized that an offeasive campain here
was not peesible.

The shrewd Count Vergennes, who in the hour
of the humiliation of France by the less of her
colonial possessions had predicted that ahe would
be avenged by these whose hands had largely
wrought it, and that as the Colonies no longer
needed the protection of Great Britain, they
would end by shaking off all dependence upon
her, was now the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and keenly remarked that "if it won two
more such victories as it had won at Bunker Hill
there would be no British army in America." The
battle of Bunker Rill had consolidated the Revolution. TRIBUTE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

united and prosperous people, General Devens referred to the Constitution:

Formed by men who differed widely in their views, some who disney resolutely still to the idea that it was dangerous to the liberties of the Biates to constitute an efficient central power, and others who, like Hamilton, preferred a consolidated government whose model should be the British Constitution, it mighteasily have been that a government so framed should have heen a patchwork of incongruities, whose discordant and irreconcilable provisions would have revealed alternately the influence of either opinion. Yet differing although they did, they were statesmen still, and, educated in the rough school of adversity and trial, they realized that a government must be constructed capable alike of daily efficent practical

operation, and of adapting itself to the constantly varying exigencies in which sovereign States must act. How doubtful they were of their success, how nobly they succeeded in the Government they made, to-day we know. We have seen its vast capacity for expansion as it has received under the shield on which are emblanced the arms of the Union, State after State; as it has arisen in what was, on the day of its formation, the untrodden wilderness, and advanced to the blessings of liberty and civilization. We have recognized the flexibility it possesses in leaving to States materially differing in local characteristics and interests the centrol and management of their immediate affairs, and we have known its capacity to vindicate itself in the wildest storm of sivil commotion. LET US GUARD THIS UNION WILL

LET US GUARD THIS UNION WELL,
for as upon it all that is glorious in the past is
resting, so upon it all our hopes of the future are
founded. Let us demand of these who are to ad
minister its great powers, purity, disinterestedness, devotion to well-settled, carefully-nousidered principles and convictions. Let us cherish
the homely but manly virtues of the men who for
it met the storm of war in behalf of a government
and a country, their simple fatth in what was just,
and right, that found its root in their unswerring
bellef in something higher than mere human
guidance. Let us encourage that universal education, that diffusion of knowledge which everywhere oppose themselves as barriers, steadily
and firmiy, alike to plunder and fraud, to disorder
and turbulence. Above all let us strive to maintain and renew the fraternal feeling which should
exist between all the States of the Union.
We will not pretend that the trial through
which we have passed has fade either from our
hearts or memories, yet no one will, i trust, believe that I would rudely rake open the smouldering embers that all would giadly wish to see
extinguished forever, or that, deeply as I feel
our great and solemn obligations to those who
preserved and defended the Union, I would
speak one word except

with exercit and detended the Union, I would speak one word except

with exercit and in kindress

even to those who assaulted it, yet who have now submitted to its power. In the Union two classes of States had their place, differing radically in this, that in the one-the system of slavery existed. It was a difficulty which the fathers could not eliminate from the problem before them. They dealt with it with all the wisdom and foresight that they possessed. Strongly impressed in their belief of the equal rights of man, for their discussion had compelled them to deal with fundamental principles, they were not so destitute of philosophy that they did not see that what they demanded for themselves should be accorded to others, and believing that the whole system would fade before the noble influence of free government as a dark cloud melts and drifts away, they watched, and with jealous care, that when that day came the instrument they signed should bear no trace of its existence. It was not thus to be, and the system has passed away in the tempest of battle and amid the clang of arms.

The confict is over. THE CONFICT IS OVER,

THE CONFICT IS OVER,
the race long subject is restored to liberty, and
the nation has had "under God a new birth of
freedom." No executions, no harsh punishments
have sullied the conclusion; day by day the material evidences of war fade from our sight, the
bastions sink to the level of the ground which
surrounded them, scarp and counter-scarp meet in
the ditch which divided them. So let them pass
away forever. The cont-st is marked distinctly
only by the changes in the onganic laws of the
Constitution which embody in more definite forms
the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence. That these include more than its
logical and necessary results can not fairly be
contended. Did I believe that they embraced
more than these, did I find in that great instrument any changes which should place or seek to
place one State above another, or above another
class of States, so as to mark a victory of sections or localities, I could not rejoice, for I should
know that we had planted the seeds of "unnumbered wees."

To-day it is the highest duty of all, no matter tions of localities, I could not rejoice, for I should know that we had planted the seeds of "unnumbered woes."

To-day it is the highest duty of all, no matter on what side they were, but above all of those who have struggled for the preservation of the Union, to strive that it becomes one of generous confidence in which all States shall, as of old, stand shoulder to shoulder, if need be, against the world in arms. Towards these with whom we lately warred, and who recognise that the results are to be kept inviolate, there should be no feeling of resentment. To the necessity of events they have submitted; to the changes in the Constitution they have assented; we cannot, and we do not think so basely or so meanity of them as to believe that they have done so except generously and without mentair reservation.

"Above all may there be peace forever among the States of this Union. The blood split here, said Washington, upon the place where we stand, roused the whole American people, and united them in defense of their rights—that Union will never be broken.' Prophesies may be made to work their own fulfallment, and whatever

drous frame of government.

THE MIGHTY MARTER

of thought and speech, by whose voice, fifty years

ago, was dedicated the monument at whose hase
we stand, and whose noble argument that the Constitution is not a compact, but a law, by its nature supreme and perpetual, won for him the
proud name of the Expounder of the Constitution,
rests with those whose work he so nobly vindicated, happy at least that his eyes were not permitted to behold the sad sight of States "discordant, beligerent, and drenened in fraternal blood."

The lips of him who, twenty-five years ago,
commemorated this anniversary with that surpassing grace and eloquence, all his own, and
with that spirit of pure patriotism in which we
may strive at least to imitate him, are silent now.

with that spirit of pure patriotism in which we may strive at least to imitate him, are silent new.

WE ARE SATISTED TO-DAY
by the presence of citizens of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina as well as other States of the South. Their fathers were ancient friends of Massachusetts; it was the inspiration they gave which strengthened the hearts and nerved the serm of every man of New England. In every proper and larger sense the soil upon which their sons stand is theirs as well as curs, and wherever there may have been esstrangement, here, at least, we have met upon common ground. They unite with us in recognition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and in plous memory of those who vindicated them they join with us in the wish to make of this regenerated Union a power grander and more sugust than its founders dared to hope.

Standing always in generous remembrance of every section of the Union, neither now nor hereafter will we distinguish between States or sections in our assisty for the glory and happiness of all. To-day, upon the verge of the centuries, as together we look back upon that which is gone in deep and heartfelt gratitude for the prosperty so largely enjoyed by us, so together will we look forward seveneys and with confidence to that which is advancing. Together will we utter our solemn aspirations in the spirit of the motto of the city which now incloses within its limits the battle-field and the town for which it was fought—"As God was to our fathers, so may he be to us."

At the close of his address General Devensing troduced

GENERAL WM. T. SHERMAN.

In the course of his speech the General stated that to-day's pageant surpassed anything of the kind he had ever before seen. While the review of his own army in Washington, at the close of the war, exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and, besides, there was a lack of the spentaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Gen. Sherman, Govs. Hartrant, of Pennsylvania, Beadle, of New Jersey, Ingersoil, of Connecticat, Dingly, of Mains, and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Sepator Ferry were among the distinguished people present. Darkness caused an abrupt termination of the exercises, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction.

GETTING AWAY.

dismissed with a benediction.

GETTING AWAY.

BOSTON, June 17.—Long before the procession ended the thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was dispatched, and still the through about the depots seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour many hundreds, perhaps thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow. This evening those of the visiting military organizations that remain in the city are generally resting after their very saleguing march and exercises of the day, having been under march or on the march from in the borning till near 8 in the evening.

EVENING ENTERPAINMENTS AND PRETIVINES.

An informal reception, given by the Massachusetts commandery of the loyal legion of the United States to General Sherman at the Parker house, was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. The exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant. The thin Maryland regiment was entertained by the Somerset club. The Marine band, of Washington, secunded the club, which attracted large crowds to the neighborhood of the club-house. Various others of the military organization are being entertained by the social and political clubs of the city. The 5th Maryland regiment appears in particular favor, and Col. Jenkins aumounces the reception of more invitations than he is able even to schmoviedge.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the thronged by crowds of people attracted by the former of the ordan attended by the streets of the city.

At a late hour this evening the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by the brilliant fluminations of the public buildings. The State House and City Hall are the objective The State House and City Hall are the objective points, each presenting a gorgoous spectacle of gas jets, transpare fels and calcium lights. From each of the four pertals of Bunker Hill Monsment powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country. Various residences and private buildings are illuminated, and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city.

The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed. Carefully prepared estimates give the military at 11,500, and the aggregate number of men in the procession at 20,000.

The Washington light infantry corps, of Washington, which arrived here yesterday, had a reexplien at Webster hall last night.

The Day EisewhereIN NEW YORK,

warm—rich in the treasures of art and invention warm in the enjoyment of liberty. It is an elequent fact, to which reference may be here as propriately made, that there is not now a civilize slave-holding tation on the face of the earth, Pu

IN NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, June 17.—The order of United
American Mechanics celebrated the battle of
Eunkar Hill te-night at the Academy of Music. IN PHILADELPHIA.

IN ALLENTOWN. ALLENTOWN, PA., June 17.—The reproduction of the historical scene of the battle of Bunker Hill took place on the fair grounds to-day, where a four-days fair is being held by the ladies of this city and county for the benefit of the Centennial fund. Twenty-five thousand persons and twelve hundred troops took part in the celebration. The city is handsomely decorated with flags and transparences. The fight lasted about two hours, and was admirably conducted. Gen. Robt. McAllister commanded the American forces, who were in Continental uniform, and Col. T. H. Leed the British, who were in full British uniform.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—The cortial reception and generous hospitality of Boston to the Pitth Maryland has been a general subject of comment throughout the city to-day. It is most sensitively appreciated and has kindled a feeling of friendfulp and gratitude among all classes as sincere as the hospitality of Boston has been generous.

CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON. Excursion of the New England Society-Ora-

tions of President Smith Mr. F. A. Aiken. The New England Society, with their friends, numbering some four hundred, embarked last evening on the steamer Mary Washington for a excursion to Glymont. The occasion was the celebration of the Centennial of the battle of

excision to Griymont. The occasion was the celebration of the Centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill, and the affair throughout was most patriotic and gratifying. The exercises in reading, singing and delivery or addresses were made on the way down. The time at Glymont was devoted to dancing, and at 1 o'clock the excursion party reached Washington, much delighted with the entertainment.

Mr. J. C. Smith, the president of the association made the introductory speech. He congratulated the assemblage upon the results experienced new from causes a century old. He dwelt at some length upon the great divine law of cause and effect, and stated that our civilization was not imported from India, Egypt or Greece; that, in fact, dvilization is not an article capable of being transported. Ours is indigenous. Perhaps (comparatively only all may deem its cause to have been the hardy climate of Northern Europe, in which our fathers found hunting and fishing inadequate to the support of the increasing population of the tribes. By the necessities of the climate our ancestors were forced to labor, and labor civilized them. Every blow struck upon the rugged soil was an educational means for developing muscle, and with it brains. Some man discovered that a holiew log would swim, and therein say the foundation of commerce. Another succeeded in taming a dog, and thereby expressed the possibilities of enjoyment and aid which our race has derived from domestic animal life.

11 is a mighty stride from counting the fingers of which our race has derived from domestic animal life.

It is a mighty stride from counting the fingers of one hand to the measurement of the orbit of an undiscovered planet. Yet, in the first was in-volved the full principle by which the latter was achieved.

BUNKER HILL AND THE REVOLUTION are no exception to this general law. Tyranny in Europe over men intensely loyal and terribly bigoted drove them to seek a home in our wilderness. They sought it, not as is sometimes stated, for the purpose of establishing religious liberty bers. On the contrary, they sought it merely for the purpose of enjoying their own peculiar means for securing the friendship of their Divinity.

The Partians were quite as intolerant as the bigots they had left behind. They personited Quakers and Baptists and pursued witches with terrible vigor. The doctrine of the Divine right of kings was never allowed to be questioned among them, for they had implicit faiththat "the powers that be are ordained by God."

One inevitable law of cause and effect is that an overcharge will result in a recoil. Whenever any activity is pressed beyond the bounds prescribed by wisdom a counter movement is an inevitable result. Extreme loyalty to kingeral and priesteral inevitably resulted in revolution and free thought. The inquisition is always followed by the reformation—the cross by the crown.

The speaker gave the incidents of the bastle of Bunker Hill and the effects following therefrom, and closed by giving what he called the subst of Bunker Hill and the effects following therefrom, and closed by giving what he called the spirit of the age by citations from the poetry written soon after and upon the theme of the battle, and subsequent poems thereon, denominating as the grandest event connected with the commemoration, the oration of Webster at the dedication of the column:

"Let it rise till it meets the sun in its coming. Lot the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play around its summit."

Professor Sharitt read Holmes' poem, entitled "Recollections of Bunker Hill by a Grandmother."

"Reconsections of Bunker Hill by a Grand-mother."

Mr. Whipple and Mr. Townsend sung "Lar-board Watch Aboy." Mr. Whipple sung "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

Mrs. Daniels sung an appropriate song, and Mr. Tweedale read choice selections. Mr. Frederick &. Aiken,

lowing historical address:

LADIES AND GENTIEMEN: To live to-day, and in the epjoyment belonging to the powers and dominion of American citizenship, is a privilege beyond the common let of 'miystais. The legal inheritance from the virtue and patriotism of our ancestors is divided among us, and, like a family wherein pride and affection join hands, we glory in the possessions of every member, knowing that the instre of one reflects the beauty of another; and knowing, too, that immutable law makes them equal. I claim for our country to-day the most honorable position among the nations of earth. lowing historical address:

them equal. I chaim for our country to-day the most honorable position among the nations of earth.

In the great procession of nations, marching on through the gates of praise, America holds the right of the line. The surroundings of this occasion will permit your detention only for a moment, but in that moment a brief review of American history for the past one hundred years will interest and gratify you; and, more than that, it will show you how rapidly our power and grandeur have accumulated, and this is best shown by the grouping of a few facts, which, like the trunk and branches of some stately tree, spring into splendid proportions and grateful foliage from one little seed, the seed of independence, planted

one hundred years years ago to DAY on Bunker Hill, and moistened with the blood of

on Bunker Hill, and monstened with the clood of heroto men.

Our onward career in the triumph of virtue and therty was commenced with a population in 1790 of 3,259,214. In 1890 it had increased to 5,291,290; in 1810, for 7,259,881; in 1870, to 9,533,872; in 1830 to 12,866,690; in 1840, to 17,070,240; in 1850, to 22,191,231; in 1800 to 31,443,321, and in 1870 to 38,866,094—making an increase in eighty years of 54,757,780. Our wonderful progress in this regard will be more clearly seen when centrasted with the pepulations of some of the mose-grown Governments of the Old World. The population of France, settled since the days of King Clodion, the Hairy, in 428, is only thirty-six millions is round numbers. Germany, established since the Emperor Charlemagne, in 800, numbers but ferty millions. Prussia, older than the Christian era, and steadily increasing since Albert, the first elector of Brandenberg, has a population of only twenty-four millions. Hally, to which all nations have focked, as the "garden of Europe," and established as a kingdom five hundred years before the birth of our Lord, has a population of only twenty-five millions. Spain, whose first settlers were the progeny of Tubal, the fifth son of Japheth, and steadily increasing under its Gothic, Mahometan, and Ubristian sovereigns, and under the kings of Navarre, Leon, and Castile, and Aragon, has only sixteen millions; and our mother country, Great Britain proper, numbers but thirty-one millions; though conquering and extending ever since Egbert, its first king in 837, the seeptred Victoria is now weekled over two hundred millions of subjects in different parts of the world. And here is another country. Great Britain has a territory of only 121,115 square miles. The State of California has 183,861; the State of Newada 112,000, and the State of Territory of Alaska 377,390, and the United States and Territories 3,654,772 equare miles.

It is in the light of such hard facts as those that the reason for our pride and extendion is seen.

And now from anoth THE ADMISSION OF STATES-

the reason for our pride and excitation is seen.
And now from another standpoint—that of

THE ADMISSION OF STATES—
let us view the march of empire and the triumphs of liberty. Our Constitution was signed by a convention of the original thirteen States on the lith of September. 187, and was ratified on the 2dd of May, 1785. The new Government was organized March 4, 1789, and Washington was inaugurated President April 6. Now, mark the splendid progressive formation of the republic. See how, from its foundation, firm as the base of the perpetual hills, the glorious superstructure has risen in beauty and power until its fiss floats high above the banners of the world.

Vermont, settled by the English in 1763, was admitted as a State in 1791. Kentucky, settled by Virginians in 1775, was admitted in 1872. Ohio, settled by Virginians and New Englanders in 1788, was organized in 1879 and admitted in 1802. Louisians, settled by the French in 1780, was organized in 1800 and admitted in 1812. Indians, settled by the French in 1740, was organized in 1800 and admitted in 1817. Illinois, settled by the French in 1718, was organized in 1809 and admitted in 1818. Alabama, settled by the French in 1718, was organized in 1819 and admitted in 1819. Maine, settled by the French in 1718, was organized in 1811 and admitted in 1812. Arkansas, settled by the French in 1703, was organized in 1812 and selmitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1703, was organized in 1812 and selmitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1703, was organized in 1821 and selmitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1703, was organized in 1812 and admitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1803 and admitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1804 and selmitted in 1814. Wiscomeia, settled by the French in 1803 and admitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1804 and selmitted in 1818. Texas, settled by the French in 1804 and selmitted in 1818. Texas, settled by Americans in 1804 and selmitted in 1805 and admitted in 1805

SEE THE STARS ONE BY ONE take their places in the field of blue. 'Tis thus the constellation was formed under whose benefi-cent injuence the whole world is growing rich and propriately made, that there is not now a civilised slave-holding nation on the face of the earth, Purtugal being the last to obliterate the institution. It is true that slaves are still held in Brazil, in Cuba and in Port Rico, but Brazil has decreed the day of final emancipation, and the barbarie relic in Cuba is already pratically amount the things that were. The fragrance of the soil of Bunker Hill has permeated the entire world.

Bunker Hill has permeated the entire world.

OUR STEPS OF PROSERSS

are illuminated by other events, quite as conspicuous as those enumerated, and a lew of them demand mention on this occasion. These pertain to the dvil administration of the Government of the United States, and date from the definitive treaty of peace, which was signed at Paris, September 3, 1784, and ratified by Congress January 4, 1784; and to matters having reference to art and invention; It would fill a volume to call anything like the wide field into which we step.

John Adams, as an American Ambanasades to the Court of St. James, half his fart interview with the King of England June 1, 1785, and, from that day to the Geneva arbitration, Americans have had no cause to blush for their diplomacy with the mother country.

The cotton plant was introduced into Georgia in 1786, and the first great American invention, once which serolutionised the commerce and manufactures of continents, was the cotton gin, by Ell Whitney, in 1793. The Constitution of the United States was only six years old when this Herculean labor in our progress was wrought under it. Near as we are to Mount 'vernon's sacred groves we cannot but be reminded of the gloom which spread over the land when Washington died, on the 14th of December, 1799, and twenty-four years after he was appointed Commander-in-chief, and the same number after the battle of Bunker Hill. The great Louisians purchase from the French was effected on the 30th of April, 1803. The importation of slaves was abolished January 1, 1898. The second war with Great Britain, in which American valor was illnearated in victory, was commenced June 18, 1812, and the treaty of Cheut was signed December 24, 1814, and ratified February 17, 1815. Here again was a signal display of American talent. In February, 1820, the Missour compromise" was passed.

PROM THIS HERCHICAL SUMMIT

FROM THIS HISTORICAL SUMMIT FROM THIS HISTORICAL SUMMIT at housand related events can be most profitably scanned. Adams and Jefferson died July 4, 1829, and the fiftleth anniversary of Independence. The first American tariff bill, imposing duties on British goods, was passed May 12, 1828. This, too, is a most notable point in history. The first of the great fires, which have marked the desolution of our great cities and proved our wonderful receptarity power, occurred in New York November 15, 1828. Nearly seven hundred houses were burned, and over twenty millions of dollars' worth of property were destroyed. War was declared against Mexico June 4, 1846. The first proclamation against American expeditions to Cuba was made August 11, 1849, and from that point to this may be traced the events ultimately making Cuba free. In August, 1850, the

was passed. From this lofty height in American history, the panorama of the secession of States, the mingling of fraternal blood, and the emancipation of a race may be seen. The date of March 23, 1944, enables us to see far over the billows of the Pacific the opening of the gates to the commerce of Japan. The wonderful results are familiar to all. The Nisgara and Susquehanna, American vessels, and the Leopard and Agamemnon, British vessels, commenced at Valentia, in Ireland, Angust 5, 1857, the first attempt to lay down the Atlantic cable. The third attempt was a success, and the first message sent under the Atlantic cables. The chird attempt was reasonatted August 5, 1858. The first telegraph line erected in the United States was from Washington to Baltimore in 1844. And now the vibra PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

are heard round the planet; 1844 is a yet stabilized one of the very proudest of Arments, and the names of Franklin and Arments, and John Brown was executed December 2, of the same year. A braham Lincoin was elected President of the United States on the 6th day of November, 1850. Jetterson Davis was elected President of the 21x seconding States Feb. 8, 1851. The civil war commenced at Fort Summar April 1, 1851. Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia April 4, 1862. President Grant was made command clinchief March 12, 1841. Congress formally abolished slavery February 1, 1865. President Income was assassinated April 4, 1864, and the second slavery February 1, 1865. President Income was assassinated April 4, 1864, and the second and the civil war was announced May 18, 1864, with the surrender of Kirby Smith in Texas, and it national thanksgiving for peace took plane; Royember 2, 1865. General Grant was elected President November 3, 1865. or prace toos pisso, November 2, 1865. Gene.
Grant was elected President November 3, 18
and re-elected Freedmen 4, 1872. These are lected from an almost innumerable list of gre historical events, but they constitute an outline our progress in civil affairs. IN ART AND SCIENCE.

IN ART AND SCIENCE,
young as our country is, we claim a splendor
that is matchiess. Of eminent painters we have
a long list, some of them dead and some still livling. There was Benjamin West, born in Feansylvania, in 1708. John Singleton Copley, born in
Boston, in 1788, and the father of Lord Lyndhurst.
Charles W. Peale, born in Maryland, in 1741.
Gilbert Charles Strart, of Rhode Island, born
1754. John Trambull, of Connecticut, born 1756.
William Dunlap, New Jersey, born 1756. E. G.
Maibone, of Rhode Island, born 1777. Allston,
Sully and Morse, and to mention more modern
names we have those of Cole. Church, Inman,
Gifford, Morse, Doughty, Elliott, Ingalia, Healy,
and Hierstadt. There is not a nation on the face
of the earth which can boast of so many good
painters as we can to-day. And the same remark
applies fo sculpturs. We can name Greenough,
Powers, Orawford. Jones, Story, Hughes, Stone,
Palmer, Mead, Ives, Miss Lander and Miss Hosmer. No nation, since 1850, can equal us in this
and Remer. No nation, since 1850, can equal us in this
and Ris Morton Peale in This "American Re-Powers, Crawford, Jones, Story, Hughes, Stone, Palmer, Mead, Ives, Miss Lander and Miss Hosmer. No nation, since 1850, can equal us in this regard. Sir Morton Peto, in this "American Resources," says that "I'm the art of painting, America excells all other nations." American singers are holding the rank once lawfully claimed by Italians, while American scientists and scholars are being invited to accept the presidencies and professorships in Old World institutions of learning. Abundant proof of these statements is at hand. Proud of our country and race, and proud of our progress and power, we look back to the 17th of June, 1776, to the battle of Bunker Hill, and rejoice that we are descendants of a stock so rich in heroism and the golden gifts of genius.

Democratic Nominations. COLUMBUS, June 17.—Governor Allen was re-nominated for Governor and Samuel F. Cary for Lieutenant Governor; Supreme Court Judge, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor, E. M. Greene, of Shelby; Treasurer, John Schreiner, M. Greens, of Shelby; Treasurer, John Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney General, Thomas E. Powell, of Dayton; Member of Board of Public Works, H. E. O'Hagan, of Erle.

The old Democratic faith was readirmed generally; a single Presidential term at \$25,000 per annum declared to be the right thing, with more legal-tender paper money. The Republican policy of contraction of legal tenders is denounced, and its increase of national currency a dangerous increase of an already formidable monopoly. There was much more of the same sort.

Rifle Shooting. DUBLIN, June 17.—A shooting match for Dublin rifle clubs, long range, challenge cup, in which the American riflemen participated, took place

at Dallymount to-day. The best scores were as follows:

Irishmen—Rigby, 135; Hamilton, 132; J. Bigby, 125; Pollak, 121; Milner, 113; Johnston, 119; Americans—Fulton, 131; Bodine, 129; Dakin, 127; Gildersleeve, 123; Ooleman, 115; Bruce, 117.

The total score of the Irishmen was 754, and of the Americans 739.

The match was won by Rigby. The shooting of to-day is regarded here as showing the comparative superiority of the Americans, considering that the match was mainly for practice, and that this was their first visit to the scene of the coming contest. The weather during the shooting was hazy, and rain fell almost continuously.

Privature, June 11.—Owing to the non appearance of one of the combatanta, the prise fight between Rooke and Allen did not take place as anneunced. To-day Ailen was on the ground solected a short time before noon, but Rooke failed to put in an appearance, and it is stated that on the strength of this fact Allen will claim the stakes.

NEW HAVEN, June 17 .- Athletics 6, New Sr. Louis, June 17.-Mutuals 4, St. Louis Reds

CABLE FLASHES.

ROYE, June 17.—The assaion of the Chamber of Deputies has been prorogued.

Paris, June 17.—The Assembly to-day finally passed the university education bill.

Mannin, June 17.—Several section of the property of the provincial committee. He declared that have been declared to the first of the provincial committee. He declared that he beneficial influence of the committee was increased the hore thoroughly the principle was adhered to that the interests of the province were indissolubly bound to those of the German Empire.

A meeting was held to-night, which was largely A meeting was hold to night, which was largely attended, to prointed the exhibition of Frenci products at the United States Contaminal Expession. Gen. Sickies and Marshal Canrobert made specials. Resolutions were adopted in favor of taking all possible measures to secure a worth sepresentation of France at Philadelphia in 1876.

will be in this city about the latter part of next week.

Wm. M. Tweed still remains on the island, awaiting the reception of the papers for his discharge.

Frank L. Dow, Charles L. Sanborn and Ed. M. Richardson were drowned at Weisz Bridge, N. E., Wednesday, by the captaing of a boat.

Fostmatter General Jewell visited the post office at fillwankee yesterday, and then received a number of prominent climens of the State, who called to pay their respects. He was afterwards entertained at a dinner at the Newhall house, at which Senators Howe and Cameron were present, and then returned to Chicago.

ess of Prof. Davies to the Graduating The following is the text of the neat and appro

priate address to the class of 1875: Gentlemen of the Graduating Class of 1875: Five years have passed since I made my first official visit to this academy. To those who have been busy with the studies and duties of academic life; to those who, like yourselves, have watched agerly the coming of each annual encampment which marked another step towards graduationanticipating with anxiety the setting of the sun which told of another year's departure, and wel-

anticipating with anxiety the setting of the sunwhich told of another year's departure, and welcoming with joy the riging which broughs
another's daws; to you, who have so often looked
with envy on gradiating comrades, as, with light
steps and hams—betts, they made their list
march to the front the time seems iong and wearisome, and you seek back upon the hour of your
coming as to angul seen far is the distance—almest lost among the many objects which are
between. We can scarcely realize that since that
day so many classes of men have gone to their
country's work. Seek passing year-seems shortming as we bravel, and though the day
seems longer, and the bearings we bear seem
heavier, as we march; the time that is given us
seems less and less in though as years roll on.
Advice is tirecous to those who hopefully walt
for the command which sends them out into the
world's active life; that there is a truth for me to
tell you, which the experience of coming years
will confirm, and that is the oft-told story: that
when you go from this place of most thorough instruction, learned in its studies and educated generously by its teachings, you will in the future
recall this scene, and wonder why to-day you know
so little. Intercourse with others, the acquirements of military life, contact with men, unlearned perhaps, but bright enough by nature to
grasp great truths and become your rivals,
will try you by a thorough test, and make
you thankful that here you formed the
foundation of an education which, if you are true
to yourselves, will never fail you, nor by its influence put a blemish upon the record of your
life.

The faithful soldier always has the reverence

The faithful soldier always has the reverence and regard of the people. In times of war he commands praise by his valor, and wins appliance by gallantry in action. There is a tie binding his countrymen to him which can only be broken by himself. In all ages daring deeds have secured popular approval, while words of welcome and wreaths of laurel await at home the soldier's return.

At the close of the rebellion the avenues of the Capital were thronged with those who gathered to give to the armies of the East and West, as they passed in grand review, the willing homage of a grateful people. Though days of peace have no reward like this, still there are duties to be done, and a career to be carved out, which move the young soldier's ambition and arouse his best endeavor. Apparently garrison life gives no incentive to energy. The duil routine of daily effort seems to present no prise; and yet the soldier who is faithful here finds his return in the knewledge that in the time of trouble the nation's call comes first to him, because she finds him ready. The seldier's active life is ever full of peril. He seems to move among the scenes where danger always lurks. Often before the measure of his years is full his final summons comes; but as his couractes do homage to the memory of the honored dead, and as the tributes of esteem drup from the lips of men whose words are worth possessing, we see that the genius which had guided him, the energy which had urged him on, and the clear integrity which controlled his life find recompense at last in the regrets which follow him. Not many months age you fired the last salute above a hero's grave. Full of the attributes which make the fighting soldier, and defant of all danger, he escaped the frequent perils of food and field to die in the quise of arless and loyal, tried and true, few arless and loyal, tried and true, few

the nation's life this soil was trodden by the feet of men who gave up all for liberty. These mountains looked down an Washington with the same grand beauty which they have for you to-day. This river, upon whose waters the patriot army was transported, seems like a rain of silver set around this spot to keep its memories sarred, and we are reminded of the ancient poet's description of the edging which encircled the shield of Achilles:

"Thus the broad shield complete, the artist crowaed

"Thus the broad shield complete, the artist crowned with his last hand; and soured the ocean round; In living sliver seemed the waves to roll—And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole!"

Gvar this plain, upon which nearly a century ago the men of the Revolution were encamped, floats the flag which you must never surrender, which their deeds made the symbol of treedom, which in time has become the emblem of united and indivisible power.

There come to you now, from homes far away, the blessings of your friends. Welcomes, made stronger by the lapse of years, will soon be yours. The reward which you have won so worthiny is dearer because it brings joy to those who are bound to you by ties of kindred and affection.

The kindest wishes and highest hopes of your commanders and professors are with you. The hearts of all in this assembly go out to you in sincere congratulations, and their lips willingly unite with mine in invocations that you may find the failest honor which the soldier seeks, and that your last days may be peace.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Southern editors were entertained at Saratoga. Goy. Tilden has tendered them a reception in Albany.

A powder-biast explosion in a quarry near Chicago killed three men.

Two employees of the Northern Pacific railway, named Fitspatrick and Sanders, were killed by the train jumping the track.

The books of seven grain dealers of Milwaukie, who hare sold largely to distillers, report their account books stolen by strangers.

In the Tilton-Beecher scandal Mr. Beach continued, but did not conclude, his address and Judge Nellson being ill, the court adjourned until Monday.

Bishep Wood was properly invested with the Pallitum of the Arch Discose of Philadelphia, amid the greatest pump and splender. The Papal envoys assisted at the ceremonics. The bishop was serenaded in the evening.

Record of Crime.

Record of Crime.

St. Louis, June 17.—Several more indictments have been found against the members of the so-called whisky ring here, but the names of those indicted have net yet transplred.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—George Munsing, a tramp, was arrested here to night, charged with abducting two children, aged eight and ten, into the woods, one of whom, a girl, he attempted to outrage. He narrowly escaped lynohing.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Mrs. Monroe recently obtained a divorce from her husband, Jerry Monroe, and was receiving attentions from another man. This excited Monroe to frenzy, and to-day wreach.

NEW YORK, June 17.—This morning Charles J. wrench.

New York, June 17.—This morning Charles J.

Wiley, of No. 215; East Broadway, was awagened
by the screams of his mother, and found her
struggling with a burgiar. The latter fied, but
was pursued and captured. He gave his name as
Lewis Miller. Three hundred dollars worth of
jewelry, which he had stolen from the house, was
found in his possession.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Afraid of the Potato Bug. Arrang of the Fythio hug.

The King of Portugal has become alarmed at
the ravages by the potato bug, and has consequently signed a royal decree absolutely prohibting the impertation of potatoes from this country
into his kingdom and the islands adjacent. Centennial Commissioners.

Centennial Commissioners.

The President has appointed Charles H. Haskell, of Maine, commissioner from that State to
the Centennial commission at Philadelphia.

Japan has appointed the following commissioners to the Centennial International Exhibition:
Jusammi Ukubo Teshimichi, Counsellor of State
and Minister of the Interior, president; Jushii
Saigo Yorimichi, Lieutenant General and Vice
Minister of the Army Department, vice president;
Tonska Yoshi-o, of the bureau of Industry, Interior Department; Mr. Sekizowa Aki Kiyo, Interior Department; Mr. Somalaka, Interior Department, and Mr. Shwda, Interior Department.

The Stany Commissioners. The Sioux Commissioners-

visit the Sloux Indian country have been nearly completed, but the Department does not consider it advisable at present to make any portion of them public. Some changes have been made in the persenset of the commission.

Ohl James B. O'Bierne has been dropped from the commission by direction of President Grant, and his place will be filled by Mr. A. G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island. Mr. W. H. Ashey, of Nebraska, has also been appointed an additional commissioner. commissioner.

The Interior Department is advised that the Stoux Indian delegation recently in Washington arrived at Cheyenna, on their route home, on Sunday last, and proceeded on horseback to their homes, two hundred miles west of Cheyenne.

Oh, policeman I policeman i there's a strange dog that will stick to me and won't leave me, and I can't get rid of him. Couldn't you take him in charge, or something? Policeman (who doesn't like the job)—Very sorry, ma'am, but we can't interfere with any dog, so long as he's a fellerin'o' somehody.

It is related that when an old friend of Ara. Lincoin went to her recently and told her plainly that she was insans, and that her best friends bit it was best that she should go to an arylum, the infortune woman said: "It may be so, and whnt if it is so, what wender is it? Have not I had emough cause to derange any woman's brainf Did I not see my husband assantanted before my dyes? Have I not been homeless for years, and have I not buried all my shiften, with the exception of Robert? De you wonder that I am devanged?